

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7. 1739.

No. 1365.



MAN of good Sense and good Intentions cannot but be much moved, when he considers the various Arts which have, for many Years, been made use of, in order to keep Political Disputes on foot, to confuse Men's Heads, to inflame their Hearts, and to inspire them with Unrest and Discontent; when there was nothing wanting to complete their Happiness, but Jealousy and a Publick Spirit. But such a Party as I have described must be infinitely more numerous, in attending to the Clamour of the Malecontents at present. Busters as they are from all the Poles of Argument, as well mounted whenever they have proceeded on alledge Facts, they now retreat into the Arms of their own Artillery; and because they have, for many Years made a Noise without Reason, they would at length pick Reason out of this Noise. It is evident, say they, that there has been long and vigorous Opposition against the Measures of a certain Person; that a great Outcry hath been raised both at Home and Abroad; that this Disturbance still continues, and is like to continue. And what then? Why, for the Sake of Peace, for the Publick Interest, and to make the People quiet, tho' we can prove nothing, take our Words for it, that he is in the Wrong, and that his Measures are wrong! — and let us and our Measures take Place!

But, with all due Submission to the Impudence of the Party, which is indeed their distinguishing Perfection, tho' there may be a good deal of Craft in this suggestion, yet it will be found a very difficult Task to reconcile it to Common Sense. For if Opposition proves any Thing, then it should follow, that the most vigorous Opposition ought to prevail: But the King, Lords, and Commons are against the pretended Parties. With what Face then do they talk of this party Opposition, made up of the Remains of all Parties, made mad by Disappointments, and grown intolerably noisy under the Shelter of this Political Lascivacy? As to the assuming the Name of the People, What Party was there ever so inconsiderable as not to assume it? In Religion every party sets itself the People of God; and so in Politics: Let but half a Dozen Gramblers meet over a Bottle, and between their Wine and their Malice, before they part, they will imagine their own particular Spleen to be National Grievances, and dub those to whom they have the Honour to be Enemies, the Plunders of the People.

Experience shews us, if we may be allowed to call Experience, who to say the Truth is but a Sort of suspicious Evidence, since she is everlastingly quashing the Malecontents: However, Experience I will inform us, that the very best Princes, and the wisest Ministers, have not escaped Opposition. I and not have Recourse to the Sacred History, wherein we find that Solomon was opposed as well as Ishbosheth. I need not shew my Learning by quoting *Coff* or *Latin Authors*: It is sufficient that I put this plain Question. How many Plots were there against Queen Elizabeth? What a warm, what a continual Opposition during the Ministry of Burghley? If he deserved well of all Parties, one may safely say that he was unkindly treated by them all. He was the best Friend the Church had in those Days, yet some High Churchmen wrote him angry Letters, and many of them charg'd him with temporizing, because he was less ready to persecute than themselves. The Puritans were weak enough to concur at some Times with the Opposition; and yet when they were in Danger the Lord Burghley was the Man: To him they had Recourse, who tho' he would not flatter, yet always preferred them. The Men of the Guard were sometimes apt to say the Minister was not much in their Interest, but when an Expedition was to be fit on foot, they were not easy if he had not the Direction of it; because they knew he never sent to say Thing nay, nor suffered a good Scheme to be lost for Want of necessary Supplies. In a Word, he was a great and a good Man; but the weak and the wicked, the Peregrine and the Proud, the Discarded and the Disaffected, clamour'd against him as long as he liv'd: And if he died in full Possession of Power, it

was owing to the Firmness of his Ministers, who always understood what was for the People's Good to be the Rule of the People. The Opposition in those Days was more numerous, more violent, and more plausible than the present Opposition; but the Wisdom of the Prince was the Shield of the Minister, and the Safe-

guard of the State.

It is now some Months since a Sort of Hurting Complaint came abroad, that we were neglecting all our Military Preparations, this was nothing real at the Bottom. Ask One who talk'd in this Strain for his Reasons, you are answer'd with a Smile. This, I confess, was prudent; since if he had produced his Reasons the Smiles would have been against him. For let me inquire what Great Designs were ever transparent? When had the Mob, or even the Chiefs of the Mob, access to the Privy Council? Or how confident would it have been with Common Sense for the Minister to have sent a Plan of the intended Operations to the Craftsman? Yet ridiculous as these Notions are, if the Faction did not expect them to be comply'd with, their Marchings are as mean as they are malicious. Who a great Nation is at War with another, those who are entrusted with its Councils are expected not only to lay their Designs too deep for the Eyes of common Observators, but also to cover them with such Appearances as may mislead the most penetrating of their Enemies. Hence it is, that we find all great Undertakings esteemed mean ones, till justified by the Event. The Romans commanded those brave Men who threw away themselves and their Armies, by their Love to Fighting right or wrong, but as for Fabius, he was a cold Warrier, cautious beyond Measure, nay timid, or at least afraid of venturing, where the Nation's Honour required it; yet those brave Men brought their Country within a Hair's Breadth of Ruin, and this thinking, timorous Captain brought Ruin upon their Enemies. At Carthage, Hannibal's Projects were all understood, and his great Designs defeated, by an Opposition composed for the most Part of those who were weak enough to doubt of his Integrity, and headed by such as were wicked enough to prefer the Gratification of their Private Pique against him, to the Preservation of their Country by him. Such Fruitive Oppositors of old! It may be they bear better now. Yet this is suspicious; for Themselves and Theirs are just what they used to be.

During the Time these wile Folk have been uttering their Doubts, scattering their Jealousies, and meditating Falsehoods for the next Winter. We poor People, who think with the Majority, were bound to hold our Tongues, because Solomon had told us, that *There is*, and that *There is not a Time to speak*. But we are now at full Liberty to make ourselves Amends; for if we were of the Temper these Folks would represent us, never sure did a fairer Opportunity present itself of paying laudable Court to a great Man, or of offering the utmost Tribute of Praise, without incurring the least Suspicion of Flattery. This honourable Person has lived once again to triumph over his son, and his Country's Enemies, and to see them as much mistaken in their Conjectures about War as they have often been in their Notions about Peace. But Success is so familiar to him, and Mistakes to them, that I am persuaded there is as little Reason to expect that he should be now elate, as that they should be ashamed. However after permitting them to rail for so many Months without Notice, one may certainly be allowed a few Observations by way of Reprisal. The King is like to have the better of the Spaniards abroad, why then should the Friends to his Government be silent at home.

The Papers on the other Side are everlastingly personal; and if the Gazetteer does not often descend to the Consideration of their Scutellities, it is because their Falseness, generally speaking, renders it unnecessary. Were it otherwise, I should not be at all afraid to enter the List with the most Intelligent or the most Malicious of the Tribe. The Characters they attempt to blacken is so much superior to their Malice, that a Man must be a Blockhead indeed, who could find a Way in such a Cause not to come off with Victory. For whether we consider the honourable Person they malign in a private or a publick Capacity, we shall always find him greater than their Chief. I say greater, because notwithstanding they

once had Power sufficient to oppress him, yet even then his Reputation was too hard for their Authority, and by that Title to which they pretend to appeal, the Voice of his Country, he was declared worthy of that Seat, whence, for fear of his Abilities, they had expelled him. After this, he surmounted them in Power, and then having no Enemies to conquer, he subdued himself, he quitted Places which could not have been wrested from him, that he might preserve his Integrity superior to all Honour. He rose again, as his Country recovered Strength, and if he has since continued constantly in Power, his Country hath felt the Effects of it, Prosperity and Peace.

We have often heard it said, that the English King had lost his Spirit; that our Arms grew rusty, that Britain no longer made a Figure; but to his Honour be it said, that these Common-place Topicks had no Effect upon his Disposition, nor ever induced him to prefer a Stroke of Eclat to the true Interest of his Countrymen as a trading Nation! No! he was careful to avoid War till Necessity making it justifiable, he might rationally expect Success. He always advised the exact Performance of Treaties, that the ENGLISH FAITH might be ever'd throughout Europe; and if he even executed what others had stipulated in favour of a Crown, which hath since made us very bad Returns, it was, because the Thing was just in itself, and therefore always honourable for Great Britain to perform. He knew well what mean minded, and malicious Enemies of Power would say of such Proceedings; but he never thought it reasonable to court Applause at the Expence of Equity, or to do that which the Few must necessarily pronounce wrong, in hope that the Many might draw their Judgment by crying out Right, Right.

By the Malediction of his Administration at Home, and by the Steadiness of his Conduct with respect to Matters Abroad, he has left his Countrymen to transmit to posterity, but now a Legend which are perhaps the best Panegyricks, and a Train of Ill-grounded Assertions, which all Historians must relate. While he preserved his Country for many Years in Peace, shewing the Reputation of the Queen's Friends with all its Neighbours, and when this Conduct through the Rashness of certain Ministers Abroad, and the wicked Suggestions of some ill Persons at Home, could no longer preserve to us our just Rights, he did not change his Measures abruptly; his Intentions did not outrun the Power of performing; but we have seen a War begun and declared at the same Time, and he has boldly shewn himself in arms, when those who wished him evil would have perfidious the People that it was all a Farce. Thus the Result of so many Years Forbearance hath shown us that those who had Wisdom enough to preserve Peace in the most ticklish Conjuncture, have in no very favourable one, had Address enough to make War when, and with Effect.

On the Whole, I will remark but two things, that we owe the many Years Peace we enjoy'd, to the Confession of his Enemies, to his Countrymen, and if that Peace was interrupted by the Depredations of the Spaniards; Let the King of Spain's Admirals tell you the Cause! England agitated by Domestic Difficulties. This was what encouraged Spain to break her Faith, and to keep so poorly the Treaties which our Patriots ridiculed. Were those Treaties ridiculous in themselves? No; the Malecontents did not say this. But they alledged it was ridiculous to think the Spaniards would observe them. And why? Because they knew their own Conduct would cause that ill-informed Ministry to act as they would have them. Thus they treated Spain as the Devil is said to treat Witches; they tempted, and now they have left her in the Lurch. At least it is to be hoped so.

For, secondly, from the Omens we have already had, we may safely conclude this War will be as honourable and as successful, as it was justly enter'd upon and wisely conducted, if we have to do only with Enemies Abroad. But be it far from me to suggest that the Soil of Great Britain can bear Men so mean, so malicious, so lost to Shame and Publick Spirit as to think of private Interest or private Revenge, when the Publick Interest, the Honour of the Crown and Nation is at Stake. No! let all Fools henceforward be buried, and let the Gazetteer be proud of saying after the Craftsman, GOD PROSPER THE ARMS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

R. FREEMAN.

Hagus, Oct. 20. N. S.

THE Arrival of several Expresses, and the holding of several Councils for some Days past, besides Conferences betwixt the Ministers of the Emperor and the Foreign Powers, gives Reason to suspect that there are Affairs of the last Importance on the Carpet. We can as yet make no Discovery, but 'tis thought probable, that there is something in Negotiation betwixt this Court and that of Great Britain; because Mr. Robinson, his Britannick Majesty's Minister, has lately had a private Audience of the Emperor, and converses very often with the Counts de Sinsendorf and Gartenstern: Be it as it will, 'tis certain, that Orders are given to put all the Imperial Regiments on the same Footing as in Time of War.

There has been a Talk here of two Pieces publish'd by the Count de Wallis and Neuperg, justifying their Conduct with regard to the late Treaty; but the Truth is, no such Piece has ever yet been seen by any body, or ever had Existence; nor does any Man in his Senes believe that those two Generals will undertake to justify themselves to the Publick; till they had done it before the Commissioners appointed by the Court to hear and determine the Reasons they have to produce for their Proceeding; 'tis not usual for Subjects to cite their Sovereign before the Tribunal of the Publick.

Too it has been observ'd for some Months past that the King of Great Britain makes vigorous Instances to engage the Emperor to take Part in the War that will infallibly break out between the English and the Spaniards; which is one Circumstance that seems to render the Presence of the French Ambassador more necessary than ever, yet he continues to pack up his Effects, and we are assur'd, that the Prince de Lichtenstein, the Emperor's Ambassador at Paris, has also receiv'd Orders to prepare for his Return thither.

Hague, Nov. 2. N. S. There must certainly be Matters of very great Moment on the Anvil between Great Britain and some Courts of Germany and the North, if we may judge by the Expresses that are continually passing thro' this Place to and from London and those Parts. The Publick, and some Politicians who are Men of the best Intelligence will be very much surpriz'd if they don't see some Grand Alliance shortly break out which has been negociated by the British Court.

Dresden, Nov. 4. N. S. We have different Advices as to the Court's Ratification of the Preliminaries of Peace between her and the Porte. In the mean time, Count Munich waits his Orders at Choczim, having laid four Bridges on the Dniester, which makes some of the Poles fearful of his Motions and Designs of taking up his Winter Quarters in their Country. Deputies from the Palatinate of Belsik are arrived here, to petition the King, that they and their Countrymen may have the Losses they have already suffered by the Collacki made good to them; and that in case the Russian Troops should regale through Part of Poland, they may not winter there, but make as short a Stay as possible. Being admitted to an Audience of the King, he commanded the Vice-Chancellor of the Crown to assure them in his Presence, that having nothing more at Heart than the Preservation and Welfare of his faithful Subjects, he would, pursuant to their Request, cause the Inflexions to be repeated which had been already made to the Court of Russia on this Subject.

A Letter of Oct. 18. N. S. from Choczim says, that Count Munich did not march to Bender, nor towards the Danube, and went no farther than Jassy; and that on his Return to Choczim, he was saluted by 100 Cannon. That all the Russian Forces are now on both Sides the Nicker, some on the Polish Territory near Caminiec, and the rest near Choczim, tho' it is still believ'd a Part of them will winter in Moldavia: That the Count has given the Lieutenant General Baron de Lowendahl the Command of Choczim, Jassy, and the two Posts settled between those two Cities: That the Garrison of Choczim is augmented from 6000 to 9000 Men; and that the Greeks of Moldavia are sorry they made their Submission to Russia, since they know that the said Province is to remain under the Dominion of the Porte, for they fear that the Grand Seignior will resent their Attempt to withdraw themselves from his Authority.

The Letters from Germany add, That upon the Arrival of the News at Vienna that the Court of Great Britain was resolv'd to declare War against Spain, a Council was held in the Emperor's Presence; and the English Minister had a Conference therewith Count Sinsendorf. That the Grand Vizier fell dangerously ill, and, as some say, died on his Road to Constantinople; and that the Duchies

of Brunswic Wolfenbuttle was brought to Bed of a Princess on the 13th ult. for which there were great Rejoicings in that City.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elsinore, Nov. 7. N. S. Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters, via. On the 3d, John Lodge, from Petersburg for London; Samuel Coggrave, from Stockholm for Hull; Robert Giles and William Stock, from Stockholm for London: On the 4th, Jacob Pearson, John Moon, Lewis Thompson, from Stockholm for London; Thomas Curlings, from Elsinore for Lima; William Reed & And on the 5th, Thomas Jackson, and Anthony Buskia, all from Petersburg for London; John Dawson, from Narva for Hull; Francis Spencer, from Petersburg for London. On the 6th, George Latham, from Dantick for Cork; and Daniel Moher, from Petersburg for Leghorn.

The Outward-bound are all sail'd from hence with a favourable Wind at S. E. and blows very fresh.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Nov. 5. Wind N. W. Remains the Dunkirk Man of War. Came down and sail'd thro' the Prince William, Grout, for Chester; the Edward and Mary, Little, for Liverpool; the William and Mary, Hoveyford; the Thomas and Mary, Fulford, for Ireland. Arrived the Deborah, Hulcipp, from Gibraltar.

Graysend, Nov. 6. Paid by the Princilla Brown, from Barbados; the Duke of Richmond, Cranwell, from Rotterdam.

Anviied at several Ports.
At Dover, the Dispatch, Jones, from Gibraltar; the Port Merchant, Cornish, from Oporto.
At Beaumaris, the Williamson, Denham, from Virginia for Liverpool.

LONDON.

The last Letters from Bordeaux mention, that the St. John of Waterford, Capt. Chesty, bound from that Place to Dublin, had been taken by a Spanish Privateer with French Colours about 11 Leagues from Bordeaux: The same Letters add, that there was in that River a Spanish Privateer under French Colours.

A Ship from London for Newcastle, and another from thence for London, were lost on the Bar of Tynemouth Haven on Thursday last.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole gave a grand Entertainment to the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Grafton and Newcastle, and all the Officers of State, at his House in Downing-street Westminster.

Yesterday Mr. Sergeant Wright's Patent pass'd the Great Seal appointing him one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, in the Room of Mr. Baron Thomson lately deceased.

We hear that the Suffolk, a 70 Gun Ship lately rebuilt at Woolwich Yard, will be launched in a few Days.

Yesterday Two Months Wages in Six due to the Company of his Majesty's Ship the *Anglica*, was paid at the Pay-office in Broad-street.

Last Monday Night the Weavers in Spitalfields rose against their Masters, on Pretence of their not giving them their full Wages; and in a short time there assembled above 3000 Persons in a most riotous Manner, breaking several Persons Windows, and attempting to pull down their Houses. Upon which a Detachment of the Foot Guards march'd from the Tower, in order to appease them. On the Approach of the Soldiers the Mob pelted them with Stones, Brickbats, &c. upon which several of them were apprehended; and Yesterday Twelve of them were committed to Newgate.

The same Day a Party of the Foot-Guards march'd to Deptford and Woolwich, in order to appease the Workmen of those Yards, who have refused to work without their Wages are anguished.

Yesterday his Majesty's Royal Commission pass'd the Great Seal, appointing his Grace Robert Duke of Manchester, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Huntingdon.

As did also his Majesty's Grant to Dr. Samuel Creswick, Dean of Bristol, of the Place and Dignity of Dean of the Cathedral Church of Wells, vacant by the Death of Dr. John Harris, Bishop of Llandaff, late Dean thereof.

This Day the Court of Directors of the Hon. the East India Company will nominate the Super-cargoes for the Ships outward-bound in the Company's Service.

John Hamilton, Esq; is appointed his Majesty's Naval Officer for the Island of Jamaica.

Yesterday Morning died, at his Lodgings in Bond

street, Capt. Bland, Captain in the Regiment of Foot commanded by the Hon. Col. Howard.

BANKRUPTS.

Benjamin Hammatt, of Wivelcombe, in the County of Somerset, Merchant and Chapman.

Richard Lench, of the Parish of St. Mary Mack-sellen, otherwise Whitechapel, in the County of Middlesex, Victualler.

Daniel Quare, of Goodmans Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Merchant.

William Miller, of the Parish of St. Michael Cornhill, London, Goldsmith.

John Wingfield, of Tooting, in the County of Surrey, Calico-Printer and Chapman.

John Scaper, late of Bayley, in the County of Worcester, Grocer.

High Water this Day 2 Morning at London Bridge. 3 03 57

Bank Stock 135 1-half to 135. India 100. South Sea 93 1-half. Old Assay 100 100. New ditto 107 100. Three per Cent. 100 100 1-half. Five per Cent. 100 100 1-half. Royal Assurance 88 1-half. London Assurance 12 1-half. Africa 12 1-half. New Bonds 1 1/2. Poor. South Sea ditto 17 1/2. Poor. Bank Circulation 1 1/2 1 1/2 1/2. Poor. One Pint 1 1/2 1/2 to 1 Poor. English Copper 3 1/2 3 1/2. Welsh ditto 15 1/2. Three 1-half per Cent. Bank Orders 99. Three per Cent. ditto 93 1-half. Nine Bank 3 1/2. Equivalent 12 1/2 1 1/2 the Lottery Tickets 3 1/2.

Hand-in-Hand Fire Office.

THE Directors give Notice, That a General Meeting of the Members of the said Society will be held at this Office in Angel-court on Snow-bill, on Thursday the 10 Instant, by 3 in the Afternoon: Where all who have interest are desired to be present.

N.B. The Election of Directors for the Year ending in Balloting, will be held at the same Place on Friday the 5th, Tuesday the 6th, and Wednesday the 7th, from Nine in the Forenoon to Twelve, and from Ten in the Afternoon.

Lottery-Office, November 3. 1739. THE Managers and Directors of the Bridge lottery for 325000 £. Anne 1739, give Notice, That they will begin the Work of cutting off the Tickets in their respective Boxes A and B, on Tuesday the 13th instant, at Stationers Hall, in the City of London, by nine o'clock in the Clock in the Forenoon: Beginning with the Blank end Benefit Tickets, which are to be cut into Box B; and will proceed in the said Work from Day to Day, till all the Tickets for each of the Boxes A and B shall be completely cut therein.

City Day is Published (Price SIX-PENCE)

ONE PHYSICIAN is even as good as another, and Surgeons are not less knowing. Apothecaries are as good as any, if not best of all.

I now to G—d, Mr. Brad for the first Apothecary next you.

Garth's Advice to his Friends, on taking what Physician he'd recommend him to, in case of his Doctor's Death.

Thus Wound and Sores in their Way are to many Great and small, etc. often dead, or else living.

By the Author of *Pax et Iustitia in Terram*. Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Threadneedle-street.

N.B. herein is observed, that Practitioners in Physicks do not write, are fully as much valued as those who do, either in London or at Bath, &c.

Preparing for the P.R.D.S.
A NEW AND IMPROVED

THE ENGLISH BARONETS. Containing a Genealogical and Historical Account of the present Baronets, their Descent and Alliances, their Marriages and Illus; with the Marriages and Alliances of their Sons and Daughters, with the remarkable Actions of these, and their Accretions; Monumental Inscriptions, &c. &c.

Large Improvements respecting the Antiquities of every Family, with References to Records, Manuscripts, Histories, &c. and that this Edition may be the more serviceable, it's desired that the several Families who are concerned will be pleased to send an Account of what Missals or Chancery they have obtain'd in the late Editions, with some new Improvements and Additions as will occur and convenient time; directed to Thomas Worrell, at the Queen's Head and Three-baggers, against St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street.

N.B. If any Baronet are extinct since the former Edition, he should take it as a favour if any Gentleman would lend him an Account thereof: Or, if they know any to be existing which are set down as extinct in the late Edition, to tell them it a favour to be inform'd of them.